as the work of a single railroad company e per of news messages rela

GOSSIP ABOUT POREIGN APPOINTMENTS. JOHN C. NEW MAY GO TO AUSTRIA-DELEGATE

TO THE REBLIN CONFERENCE. Washington, March 10.—There is Mitle goesip affeat concerning the foreign missions, except that in relation to applications for appointment. It is reported that ex-denator Palmer, of Michigan, has been offered the mission to Spain. The latter, however, says that he will not go abroud, but will return to Michigan and ran for Governor. Ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, will go to Rome, and it is expected that the Hon. John C. New will go to Austria. It seems to be taken for granted that he may go if he desires the post. Rew's friends are authority for the statement that a perfectly satisfactory understanding exists be-

for granted that he may go if he desires the policy. It Rew's friends are authority for the statement that a perfectly satisfactory understanding exists between him and the President.

The New-York situation is gradually clearing up in a manner that satisfies the politicians. The Empire State is to have an Assistant Sceretary of the Treasury, but report says it will not be Mr. Coon. The Collectorship of the Port of New-York, a member of the delegation says, will be given to a resident of the city. This, if true, disposes of the chances of State Sensior Passett, who is said to be Mr. Platt's choice for the place.

One of the first things the State Department will dispose of is the appointment of delegates to the Samoan Conference at Berlin. It is said to night that Benjamin F. Butler, John A. Kassor and William Walter Pheips will probably be sent to represent this Government, and that they will be accompanied by ex-Consul-General Sewall and Augustus Cowherd, of Illineis, who negotiated the treaty between the United States and Samoa.

TRICKS WITH THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES THE CLEVELAND SCHEME TO GIVE FAT BERTHS TO "REELERS" DECEIVES ONLY

THE MUGWUMPS. Washington, March 10 (Special).-There is wailing washington, March 10 (Special)—There is washing of teeth among the partisats and beneficiaries of the late Administration because some of its transparent tricks to deceive the people are likely to be exposed and frustrated. It is no secret here transparent tricks to deceive the people are likely be exposed and frustrated. It is no secret here t as soon as the result of the Presidential election s known "Reformer" Cleveland and every mem-of his Administration began to invent and operate cheme to saddle upon the incoming Administration many as possible of the men who had been ap-need to places simply and solely because they were Democratic "heclors" and "workers," and who, in the main, were destitute of other qualifications. In order to furnish an excuse for a loud and prolonged Democratic howl if such men should be dismissed, it was determined to cover them with the mantle of the Civil Service regulations as far as possible. For that for no other reason were the regulations tended." One of the "amendments" was designed protect several thousand incompetent appointees, have succeeded in demoralizing the once-efficient il service, and making it an asylum for eratic incompetents who never could pass an nation in "the three R's." The order to place employes of the railway mall service under the Service rules never would have been thought of,

Civil Service rules never would have been thought of, much less issued or approved, by President Cleveland if he had been re-dicted. It was not issued until the last month of an Administration which lasted four years, nor until after the service had become as motorious for its inefficiency as it had formerly been distinguished for its efficiency as it had formerly been distinguished for its efficiency.

And yet the partisans of the defunct Administration now have the impudence to complain that "at ion now have the impudence to complain that "at ion he come operative, and to white that "the baset cloments" of the Republican party demand "the repeal of the rule applying the law to the railway mall service." If the rule be "repealed," it will be for the sake of efficient administration and hoceat and decent Civil Service reform, both of which demand that incompetent and unfaithful employes shall be weeded out, and competent and faithful men be appointed, irrespective of politics.

TO SUCCEED JUDGE MAYNARD.

SECRETARY WINDOM SELECTS GEORGE C. TICHENOR AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Washington, March 10, Secretary Windom has

gun the reorganization of the Treasury Department the selection of George C. Tichenor, of Illinois, as Assistant Secretary in place of Judge Maynard, remed. Mr. Tichenor has been a special agent of a department for a number of years, and has per-rated many important and delicate services in con-cition with the customs administration. He is pardarly well known in New-York City, having assisted in nearly all the investigations of customs business of that port in recent years. He is regarded as an mat port in recent years. He is regarded as an authority on tariff matters, and in his new position will have direct supervision of the Customs Service. It is not definitely known who will succeed Assistant Secretary Thompson. Mr. Tichenor's nomination will probably be included in the list to be sent to the Senato to morrow. This list is also expected to contain the name of Walker Blaine as First Assistant Secretary of State.

COLOR LINE IN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

sioners of the District of Columbia to Senator sioners of the District of Columbia to Senator Edmunds's resolution of last month, asking them to furnish any information in their possession concerning the axclusion of persons from any of the charitable institutions in the District on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, has been received. Many, if not all these institutions, received aid from Congress, which was one reason why the inquiry was made. The Commissioners sent a circular to each of the charitable institutions in the District asking for the policy of the managers on the subject. The replies alley of the managers on the subject. The replies show in a great majority of cases that no discrimination is made, but several are either not so clear or admit that colored applicants are not admitted. Sister Mary Vincent, of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, writes: "This institution is for the white children." Sisters of the Good Shopherd, write that "No one has ever been refused admittance into our institution. Colored children have not been received, though in some of our larger houses they have a buding for them." This is signed Sisters of the Holy Cross of St. Joseph's Asylum: "Our asylum is for male orphans. None are excluded but colored. I find from experience that white boys cannot be mixed with colored." show in a great majority of cases that no discrimination

NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM. Washington, March 10.—In a letter to the President at the Senate, just made public, Secretary S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, sets forth in answer to a resolution by the Senate, the present actual needs of the Service of the National Museum. In the rear ended June 30, 1888, the aggregate pear ended June 30, 1888, the aggregate expenditure for service was 3122,750; for the present year it is satimated that the aggregate will be \$129,710. For the proper working of the museum the amount reluced would be \$190,121. In other directions, also, the secretary says, the nuseum is sadly in need, in where that it may be enabled to maintain a satisfactory position in comparison with those of European nations.

WAITING IN VAIN FOR THEIR NEW PARTOR A CHURCH IN DORCHESTER EXPECTING TO HEAR HIS FIRST SERMON, LEARN OF HIS

Boston, March 10 (Special.—The Rev. Charles H. mith, who was installed last Wednesday evening yer she Pflyrim Congregational Church in Dorsester, has undoubtedly committed suicide. Mr. nith was to have preached his first sermon the coming, and this evening was to have talked to his supple on the subject of constitutional prohibition, order to prepare for the latter effort he came to the city proper and visited the public library, see then he has not been seen. At 7 o'clock this coming a hat which has since been positively identical as that of the missing clergyman was found a police officer lying on the river wall at the cit of Allon-st. It is known that the hat was not ere at 11 o'clock last night, and the inference is at Mr. Smith committed suinde at the dead of the by leaping into the cold waters of the Charles. A Smith (the couple had no children) was alarmed her husband's absence, but so fac as is known as no mention of his absence outside the man of the bell had not reached him for waiting in amazement, which soon grew to sm, the shepherdless flock separated. One more oughtful than the rest hurried to the city and inmed the police of the mysterious disappezzaone. The sheating in amazement, which soon grew to sm, the shepherdless flock separated. One more oughtful than the rest hurried to the city and inmed the police of the mysterious disappezzaone. The signific man has been found. An alarm as at once sent out and orders were given to drag sives, but despite the efforts no further trace of a missing man has been found.

Mr. Smith was a New Englander by birth, and but introne years old. He was graduated at Amhers in the couple of the pasterious disappezzaone. The signing man has been found.

Mr. Smith was a New Englander by birth, and but introne years old. He was graduated at Amhers in the pasterious disappezzaone. The pasterious description is the solid. The loss of his only the pasterious disappezzaone. The signing man has been found. SECRABLE SUICIDE.

UNDER SUMMER SKIES.

THE ST. AUGUSTINE SEASON DULL. NOT MUCH GAYETY AS YET - ARRIVALS OF

St. Augustine, Fla., March 5 (Special) .- St. Augustine lies lovely and screne under the bluest of summer sides. That it is extremely dull, no one attempts any longer to deny. The same story is heard from all the winter resorts—nothing going on, nothing doing, nothing done. A grand fete, basar and fair is on the cards for the middle of March. It will take place at the Carlon and is place at the Casino, and is arranged for the purpose of aiding the St. Augustine Hospital Fund. Mrs. H. M. Flagler, of New-York, has contributed most liberally. Invitations are already out for the charity ball to be given at the Casino on the evening of March It is under the direction of M. J. Joyce, of New-

York. Until last week, when the Casino opened, there has Until last week, when the Casine opened, there has been little or no gayety. To be sure, two or three of the smaller hotels have made vain attempts in giving hops, musical entertainments, etc., but they were not brilliant affairs by any means. To the transient visitor who comes for a day or two at the Ponce de Leon, to study its wonders and to see the "ancient city" and the sights, it may seem that St. Augustine is very say but in reality he sees the St. Augustine is very gay; but in reality he was the glitter on the surface. The magnificent dining-ball of that great hotel is a lively scene during dinner hour. for fully two-thirds of all the visitors in town cat there to the accompaniment of the mandolin. The Ponce de Leon is having a big season. But such cannot be said

of St. Augustine as a whole.

The third annual tennis tournament of the St. Augusitne Tennis Club begins March 12 and continues three days. The contest will be for the club's championship trophy, representing the tropical championship of the United States, now held by H. G. Trevner, of New-York. The trophy is a sterling silver model of the old city gates and is valued at \$1,000.

Miss Emma Thursby, with her sister, Miss Eva Thursby, of New-York arrived recently, and have taken rooms at the Ponce de Leon for the season.

Thomas F. Mason, president of the Quincy Mining Company, is among prominent New-York visitors at the great hotel. He is accompanied by his two nieces, the Misses Hyde, of New-Haven. They have been here a month.

Mrs. John Boyd Kellogg and Miss Louise Kellogg, of Williamstown, Mass., are staying at the Alcasar. H. W. Beecher, son of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was at the Ponce de Leon recently, but has gone fish-

ing down on the Halifax. Other visitors are Mr. W. Murray, superintendent of the police of New-York City, with Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Loomis P. White, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Mamie Calhoun, of Philadelphia; Miss Clara Taft. of Newburg, N. Y.; Mr. John R. Conant and family, of Gardiner, Mass.; and Mr. and Mrs. C. Little, of Newark, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, of New-York, arrived in

their private car recently. They are at the Ponce de Leon for the winter.

Mrs. Beecher and Miss Kate Beecher, of Brooklyn, N, Y., and Will Harper, of Harper & Brothers, New-York, are spending the season at Ormond-on-the-Hall-

fax. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harper, of Boston, are gu the Florida House. William Ruger and family, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hall, of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. and Mrs. George

derson, of Knoxville, Tenn., are permanent guests at the Ponce de Leon. Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., ar

here for the season. Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Thurston, of Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. A. Lippitt and Mr. A. F. Lippitt, of Providence, R. I., and Mr. H. P. Cook, of Newark, N. J., are at the Ponce de Leon.

Mrs. A. Ind Mr. H. P. Cook, of Newark, N. J., are at the Ponce de Leon.

Lete New-York arrivals at the Hotel Ponce de Leon include Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weston, Joseph H. Duryce, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Page, Robert C. Page, Mrs. S. H. Gurteen, Mr. George M. MacKellar, J. H. Dufly, Mrs. G. Trowbridge, R. R. Colgato, Mr. and Mrs. Adon Smith, Mr. John W. Pwight, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilson and Miss P. P. Wilson.

Other arrivals include Rodney Dennis, Miss Dennis, and Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Munyan, of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Kimbell, of Chicago: Mr. and Mrs. Morgan S. Taylor, of Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. W. M. Caepenter, Detroit; Mr. Alanson Trask and Mrs. D. C. Enos, Brooklyn; Mrs. George L. Bradley and Samuel Meddox, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ross and Mr. G. A. Cline, Norwalk, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Hamlin, Chicago; Mr. and Miss Alee Paul, Philadelphia; and Mrs. and Mrs. Royal W. Turner and Mrs. J. White Belcher, Randolph, Mass.

THE FIRE RECORD.

PLAMES IN A BROOKLYN CHURCH. The Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cleront and Willoughby aves., Brooklyn, was the scene of a fire early yesterday morning, and as a result the church cannot be used for services for some weeks to come. At about 3:30 Miss Rozell, a daughter of Henry W. Rozell, of No. 208 Clermont ave., which is immediately opposite the church, was awakened by the sound of breaking glass. There d glare in her bodroom, and she, 63 part of the church. She called her father, and he ran to fire engine company No. 10, in Carlion-ave., two blocks distant, and gave the alarm. The whole front of the building was ablaze, and the fire was a hot one. After a hard fight the flames were extinguished. It was then found that the vestibule was completely burned out, but that the main moeting-room was but slightly damaged, the frescoed ceiling having suffered the most. The end of the gallery which extends around three sides of the building was so badly damaged that it will probably have to be rebuilt. The amount of glass destroyed is considerable. Six thousand dollars will probably put the church in thorough repair. The damage is covered by insurance. Eight policies are held, aggregating about \$20,000. The fire is believed to be due to a defective flue, which ran up the front wall of the building, alongside the main entrance. The regular morning service was held at 10:30 a.m., in the chapel, and Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m., but the room was too small for either. The Palace Rink was secured, and the Rev. Jay Benson Hamflton, the pastor, delivered an illustrated elsure last night on, "Christ, the Great Teacher; How and What to Teach." The rink will probably be used until the church is repaired. part of the church. She called her father, and he ran

RARNS AND CATTLED BURNED. Fire was discovered in one of the two barns belong ing to John Meyer, of No. 41 Sound-st., Steinway's L. I., yesterday morning. The fire rapidly spread, and L. I., yesterday morning. The fire rapidity spread, and there were no means at hand to quell if. Within a few minutes Meyer's two barus had been consumed, involving a loss with live stock of about \$3.500. The confiagration then swept to the dwelling house and barns of Christopher Rumbach, which, with several cows, were also burned. Mr. Bumbach loses \$6.500, insured for \$3.500. There was a report that the fire was of incendiary origin, but there is nothing to support the theory.

PLANS FOR MR. TOWNSHEND'S FUNERAL. Washington, Murch 10.—Religious services will be held over the body of the late Representative Towns-hend, of Illinois, on Monday evening at haif-past 7 hend, of Illinois, on Monday evening at hair past 7 o'clock, in the pariers of the Riggs House. Father Chapelle, of St. Matthew's Church, and Father Walter, of St. Patrick's Church, will officiate. At 9 o'clock members of Congress, citizens of Illinois now in Washington, and other friends of Mr. Townshend will meet to take appropriate action relative to the death of the dead man, and to accompany his body to the station. The body will be taken that night to the home of Mr. Townshend, in Shawnestown, Ill., by the mem-bers of his family and the Congressional committee ap-pointed for that purpose. The funeral and burial will take place at Shawnestown on Wednesday.

Mrs. Harrison sent a beautiful selection of out flowers to-day to Mrs. Townshend, accompanied by the following note, expressing her sympathy and that of the President:

Executive Mansion, Washington Dear Mrs. Townshead: I was very much shecked to hear of the sudden death of your husband. Your grief is too sacred to approach with words. Accept these flowers with my heartfelt sympathy. The President desires to add his sympathy with mins. Sincerely yours, CARRIE S. HARRISON.

DR. M'GLYNN ATTACKS PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Dr. McGlynn spoke at Cooper Union last evening on "The Common Schools," and in the course of his remarks he made an attack on the parochial school system. "The only rivals to the public schools in this country are the parochial schools," he said. "Now, I assert that this real for esting up parochial schools does not come from a love of education, but comanates from a spirit of rivalry and the desire to prove the chidren of Roman Catholies from attending the public schools. The education in these parochial schools is made as cheep as possible. Why, I know of a certain pastor in this city who only pays his teachers 210 or 215 a month for their services. Then the number of the teachers in the parochial schools is made as cheep as possible. Why, I know of a certain pastor in this city who only pays his teachers 210 or 215 a month for their services. Then the number of the teachers in the parochial schools is made as cheep as possible. Why, I know of a certain pastor in this city who only pays his teachers 210 or 215 a month for their services. Then the number of the teachers in the parochial schools is made as cheep as possible. Why, I know of a certain pastor in this city who only pays his teachers 210 or 215 a month for their services. Then the number of the teachers in the parochial schools is heart up in his parish. Many of the pastors are compelled by their bishops to establish these sham ichools, or else be dismissed from their pastorstan.

Al a recent meeting of Roman Catholic educators in this city, it was urged that it was the duty of the pastors in the city, it was urged that it was the duty of the form murder and two for manishaughter. A mistrial. Eight of the pasked jury atood for acquitted, two for murder and two for manishaughter. A mistrial. Eight of the pasked jury atood for acquitted, two for murder and two for manishaughter. A mistrial. Since the first pastors and the pastors are compelled by their bishops to establish these sham ichools, or else be dismisse DR. M'GLYNN ATTACKS PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

of the 600,000 pupils in the parochial schools. Any such action I emphasically oppose. Even now in this state many of the parochial schools are indirectly supported from the public treasury. This schools by stopped. The schools ought not in any way to be controlled by the churches. The parochial schools ought also to be taxed the same as other property, ought also to be taxed the same as other property. Where, as in most cases, their standard of education is below that of the public schools, in behalf of the best interests of the community they ought not to be allowed to carry on their work.

EFFECTS OF THE FLURRY IN COPPER. THE DEMAND FOR THE METAL CONSTANTLY IN-

CREASING-THE MINERS' OUTLOOK GOOD. The recent unsettled state of the copper market which is due to the reports of the inability of the French syndicate to carry the load it has shouldered French syndicate to carry the loss it has shoundered by buying not only all the visible supply of the metal, but by having entered into contracts with the producers to take what is practically the total output and thus control the market for this product, will not have any material effect upon the mining industry of the copper regions in this country, neither will it depress to any great extent the business of manufacturers who con-sume the metal. The mining companies, should the syndicate fail entirely, will not be embarrassed, as they will be able to market all their product as the present rates for the same price as that given them under their contracts with the syndicate. This was 13 cents in the contract made with Calumet and Heela Company, the largest producers of copper in this country, which, it is said, has little or no stock on hand

"Good merchantable" copper opened on Monday at 15 cents and closed on Saturday at 13.75 in the New-York Metal Exchange, the market being steadler than at the present time. during the proceeding two days. From these quota-tions it will be seen that the mining companies can still produce the metal and sell at a profit at the current market rates. Moreover, the producers' contracts with the syndicate are said to be fully secured by letters of credit on foreign banking es, issued by Wall Street banking firms of un-

questioned and unlimited credit. "Copper to-day is actually worth fifteen cents a pound," said a broker yesterday, " and the confidence in the syndicate is becoming more firm. While the consumption last year was only 150,000 pounds, it is not expected to reach above 100,000 pounds this year, owing to high prices, and in America there is scarcely any metal on hand anywhere, therefore the mining companies can continue to mine their full production at profitable figures, and leave the dealer a fair profit besides."

A gentleman connected with manufactures in which copper is largely used said that there will be a continued demand for copper for use in the building trades, where it is used for cornices on houses as well as in the internal fittings of buildings. consumption in the arts is also on the increase, and at reasonable prices it would probably largely supersede from and tin for use in places where it would be exposed to the weather, as it is practically in-

sede fron and tin for use in paces and selective the exposed to the weather, as it is practically indestructible. In the manufacture of telegraph instruments and appliances, electric lighting plant, telephone work, and twenty new developments of electricity there is a rapidly growing field for the consumption of the metal, and the public have watched the growth of electricity and the new uses to which it is daily applied without ever thinking of how large a part copper plays in the application of that force.

"I do not believe," said the manufacturer referred to, "that the troubles in the copper speculation, however they may end, will have any serious effect upon the manufactures in which the metal is used, as the demand for it has been and is constantly growing. Of course prices will ductuate at the will of speculators who for a time control the market, but the demand for the product will continue, and the miner, dealer for the product will continue to supply the requirements of advancing science and public demand. This excitement is only temporary, and whether the copper syndicate is relieved by the banks or not, it will make no difference in this country, as our mines will continue working, and can do so at a profit while there is any demand for the metal."

TO BOLSTER UP THE COPPER SYNDICATE. London, March 10.-Copper shares were heavily sold during the last week. The decline from the highest point of the market value of the shares of the chief companies exceeds 5,000,000 pounds, representing a large reaction in the price of copper. Numerous plans are discussed to bolster up the syndicate to enable them to sell the stock of copper. A proposal is being considered that some eminent firm un the sale of the copper in stock at prices to be agreed upon with manufacturers. During this process of liquidation, the copper mining companies, it is thought, could restrict their output, and so cause the supply and demand to be more nearly equalized than now.

The Paris correspondent of "The Economist" says he regards the liquidation of the Comptoir d'Escompte is inevitable.

enabled the Comptoir d'Escompte to meet the run upon it and pay all its depositors, it is believed that its difficulties are not yet surmounted, as it is still burdened with onerous responsibilities in connection with the Societo des Metaux. It is reported that the distance of the latter loss that has sixty million france locked up in the latter loss that the

the latter institution.

The "Figaro" states that all Comptoir d'Escompte
Repositors have been paid, but very pessimistic rumors
have been affect to-day. The Shanghal branch of the
concern has been compelled to suspend until supplies

A DESERTED OLD GRAVEYARD.

THE BURIAL PLOT OF THE RICH FAMILY NEAR MY

VERNON-SOME INSCRIPTIONS. shows long years of neglect, lies on the road to Yonkers a short distance from West Mount Vernon. It was eriginally a part of the old Rich farm, and is now owned by a widow, who some time ago offered it for sale. But it is believed by the neighbors that it is a consecrated piece of ground set apart by the original owner for a burial plot, and not to be disposed of. The widow has been unfortunate of recent years and she has disposed of the farm little by little until this quarter acre is all that is left of it.

The farm was originally a large one and belonged to the Rich family, but the march of improvement has encroached upon it, leaving only the forlorn looking burial spot. The crowded graves prove that the family was a numerous one, the inscriptions on the headstone dating back more than a century, to say nothing of those where the inscriptions have been entirely obliterated by the storms and the winds. One of the oldest which could be deciphered read as follows:

Bear this is another headstone lettered as follows:

The last grave made was that of one of the family who was killed in the Civil War and was brought home to be buried. The last male member of the family was John Rich, who died twenty years ago and left the piace to his wife, who is now living.

DISCREDITING THE GOLD DISCOVERIES; Los Angeles, Cal., March 10,-The excitement ever the gold fields of Lower California has somewhat subsided. Reports that the rumors of gold discoveries were started in the interest of land companies are freely circulated. A wholesale firm here to-day received a telegram from its foreman, who has just returned from the mining district and is now in San Diego, which says: "Tell everybody to investigate, Mines are sell."

DEATH OF MRS. ROBA M. LELAND. Albany, March 10.-Mrs. Rosa M. Leland, widely known as a theatrical manager, died in this city tonight of nervous prostration.

STREETS FLOODED WITH CROTON WATER. Two breaks occurred in the Croton water main at Greene-st, and Clinton Place on Saturday night, and a torrent of water rushed forth between the paving stones. The first break occurred about 6 o'clock in the six-inch pipe branching off through Greene-st. from the larger main running through Clinton Place, and at a point almost on a line with the curbing on the south side of the latter street. A considerable volume of water escaped, and several feet of stones and earth were washed out of place. The Department of Public Works was promptly informed of the trou-ble by the police and a force of laborers soon repaired the leak.

or runns were was promptly informed of the troited the leak.

About midnight people who were walking in the neighborhood and occupants of the houses were startled by a roaring sound in the street. It was caused by the meshing forth of another forcent of water from a second break in the pipe at the same point. This time the overflow was serious, and the people living near by became greatly alarmed. Word was sent to the nearest police station, but at that hour it was hard to secure prompt attention. Within an hour the sidewalls in both Clinton Place and Greenest, were overflowed and the water began to run into the cellars. Then Greenest, began to cave in and the Clinton Place recessing was carried away, when the men from the Department of Public Works reached the place at 3 a m. and stopped the flow of water, Greenest, had been washed out for thrity feet from curb to curb to a depth of fifteen feet. The cartracks if the Christophers, line were undermined and traine had to be suspended, while the old tracks of the Broadway case in Greenest. Here entirely washed away. Later on the cars resumed running on platforms built over the excavations. The damage caused by the two breaks amounted to \$5,000.

THE WEALTH OF HONDURAS.

A SMALL BUT PROSPEROUS REPUBLIC. NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES-THE TRADE OF

CENTRAL AMERICA SLIPPING AWAY FROM

THE HEEDLESS UNITED STATES

Senor F. C. Valentine, who came to the city cently, is one of the most influential citizens of the Republic of Honduras, where he has been the means of introducing many reforms and innovations, was called upon the other day by a Tribune rep who heard an interesting talk upon one of the smallest republies in the world which Mr. Valentine maintains is one of the richest. At the outset Mr. Valen tine wanted it distinctly understood that he had nothing for sale, that he was here exclusively for said about Honduras was told with no other motive than to assist people to a better knowledge of the country, its advantages, needs, inducements and offers. This, be thought, would lead to an increase of trade with the United States, to the satisfaction and profit of all concerned. "What is the amount of trade now?" Mr. Valentin

was asked. "Statistics of 1886, the last which I ha show that the Central American Republics did the following amount of foreign trade during that year:

. 3,649,103 \$10,708,040 \$16,247,697 "These totals of import and export trade, amount ing to \$26,950,737, give but one-seventh thereof to the United States, while from the geographical relastimitions, the United States should have, at the very least, six-sevenths of the whole. Even had this tr not increased since 1886, it would show that the United States loses annually the profits of \$23,000,000

of the trade which rightfully belongs to it."

"To what do you attribute this loss of trade?" "To the fact that English, German and French merchants keep themselves actively before the consumers and producers of Central America, prepare morehandise of all kinds to suit the requirements of the country and the taste of its people, and that they have studied carefully packing and shipping goods, which arrive damaged to a far less extent than de those which come from the United States."

"But are the people willing to trade with the United States ?"

" My intimate knowledge of the Central Americans, but particularly of the Honduranians, qualifies me to state that their leanings are to this great Republic, but they are not foolishly sentimental, and therefore buy where they can get most for their money, goods that are manufactured to their liking and packed so as to arrive safely. As soon as the United States will meet these requirements, so soon will it seems its proper share of the trade." " But is it not true that Central America is un-

healthy ?"

Mr. Valentine laughingly replied: " Am I not fairly healthy-looking, after eight years' residence th But, seriously speaking, as in all tropical countries, the lowland coasts are majarial, but on the mountains where the temperature rarely goes over 78 degrees or below 58 degrees, where the air and water are purs, there is no reason to complain." "What is there to say about personal safety !"

"I found no need of ever carrying a weapon. The fact that one minks company of the iwenty-five or more foreign corporations working in Honduras, send on mules, monthly, over \$70,000 in bullion bars to the coast, and receives about \$30,000 in coin from the coast, over a road nearly one hundred and twenty-five miles long, with but a few men as escent, demonstrates the safety of property." It is surprising to contemplate that in a country where nature supplies all material wants in a most prodigal way, and where eight years age habits of industry were unknown, it should now be full of shilled native workmen who, with a widity, learn the use of even compileated machinery and intricate methods."

"But the revolutionary tendencies of the people!"

"Practically they are a toing of the past. They have seen that there is no money in disturbing the peace, but that there is no money in developing their country's vast resources, therefore the majority would rather work than fight."

"Are the present governments of the five Reon mules, monthly, over \$70,000 in bullion bars to

rather work than fight."

"Are the present governments of the five Republies, then, stable!"

"My personal, intimate knowledge of the affairs of Honduras enables me to answer affirmatively for it; my information as to the other four seems to point in the same direction."

"What influence will the Nicaragua Canal have on these countries!"

"It will shorten the distance to be travelled by over 800 miles on the present route; it will increase the good feeling toward the United States, because it will bring more of the better classes there. This amicable relation and the exchange of commodities will be increased between the United States and Central America."

"Does Honduras offer real inducements to immi-

"It offers free land to till: it will advance the cost of the necessary agricultural implements and other requisites, besides immunity from civil and military service. The Government is sustained by customs duties, consequently the bona-fide immigrant, who is exempt from import duties, is free from all taxations."

Mr. Valenties, and of the control of the control

A TRUE ROMANCE OF BOULANGER'S CAM-

Prom Le Paris Illustre.

The results of the great electioneering battle of the 27th of January will be known, commented on, threahed out, by the time these lines are in print; but the struggle has lent auch passion to opinion that I may even now record a circumstance connected with its progress. And I venture to do so with all the more confidence because the anecdote throws a curious light on certain aspects of social life. The story is positively authentic, but it comes back to my mind in a dramatic form, and with your kind permission, I will give it in acts, each having its own scene.

Act I. A miserable room, where an old woman lies dying on a truckle-bed. A great lady, where indefatigable charity is known to all Paris, is sitting at the right hand side of the sick woman. On the left another woman takes her seat, rough-looking, and with thick, short half. Both alike give every care to the sufferer. She having fallen into a short doze, the two watchers exchange a few words, and each mentions her name. They are equally amazed when the lady says that she is the Duchesse d'Uzes, the working-woman that she is the notorious Louise Michel.

Act II. We are now in the fine house of the om Le Paris Illustre.

when the lady says that she is the Duchesse d'Ures, the working-woman that she is the notorious Louise Michol.

Act II. We are now in the fine house of the Duchesse d'Ures. The lady has just received a small packet tied with string, and a letter of explanation. The letter is from Louise Michol, and what she writes amounts to this: "The poor woman we both were nursing died yesterday in my arms. Before she breathed her last she told me that she had left a humble offering in gratitude for your kind care. The parcel sent herewith contains the little keepsake."

The Duchess opens the packet, which contains a small cross. She immediately writes to Louise Michel, in the first place to thank her, and also to beg her to call on her, that they may decide togsther on what can be done to help the dead woman's family. This letter is at once answered by the recipient, who apologizes for her inability to wait on the Duchess. She is ill and confined to her bed.

Act III. Louise Michel's room. The Duchesse d'Ures has thought it her duty to go herself and visit the famous "Maid of the Commune." As she mounts the stairs she sees a great number of ragged-looking wretches, going to see Louise Michel. or coming down again. When she is in the room she finds herself jostled by some of these visitors, who, however, discreetly withdraw when she appears, and she goes into the laner room, where to this effect:

"Those people, madame, whom you saw in such numbers that you may be puzzled, are old mates of mine, from Noumea, at the time when I was in penal servitude, after the Commune. They always come to sak my advice whenever there is an election in Paris. Now I have just told them all to vote for General Boulanger. For my own new knew it. It was hidden in the balloting urns of the votes given on the 27th of January.

DEMOCRACY AND TIN PLATE

From The Rapid City (Dak.) Republican.

DEMOCRACY AND TIN PLATE.

Prom The Rapid City (Dak.) Republican.

Prom The Rapid City (Dak.) Republican.

Dakota seems to be always. In the way of the Democracy. While worrying the followers of Springer in the House last week, she was making at the same time trouble for Democratic Free Traders in the Senate. Both ends of the Capitol were vocal with Dakota's porsistent demands for justice. The debate on tin plate drew forth the same kind of argument and opposition that was made to admission, and clearly indicated an intention to combat toch by inch every effort made in behalf of the new Territory. The Democratic argument against the manufacture of tin plate in America was as follows:

1. There is no tin in this country.

2. If there is tin in Dakota there is not enough to pay for working.

3. Dakota is not in America.

4. Tin plate cannet be made in this country, and an entirely new industry should not be protested.

5. Tin plate works have been established in this country, but English competition killed them, therefore they should not be established.

7. Drat Dakota authow. If the licks up such a rumpus before site gats is, what will she do when the gets in a Already the is furnishing arguments.

Shut the door on the pestilent

against free trade. Shut the door and clamorous Territory. Englass Democrat to do his dufy. Driven from one position to and is furtile in protexts for delay and trees that manufactures which has is furtile in pretexts for delay and obstruction, urges that manufactures which have higher being exhibited been established here, because of that fact she may be a state of the fact she may be saying that we will not allow any new manufact to be started, and will oppose them because they hoot started, an argument which would have preventione than half of the new most fourishing Amerindustries.

Industries.

This is true Democratic doctrine. It would compute to keep tin mines unopened, or if opened, se the raw material to England to be manufacture there by English labor instead of here by American labor. Having crushed American nanufactures tin, it insists they shall remain crushed. It thereughly English, you know, and solemning assument that Americans earnot manufacture tin plate becaus American Democracy has heretofore crushed them.

AN OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACE.

UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE PESCADERO BEACHES.

CYRON AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Pescadero, Cal., Feb. 28.—Few tourists from the Atlantic slope ever hear of this quiet little village, lying in a sheltered valley among the foothills of the Coast Range, about fifty miles south from San Francisco. Nor will the traveller learn by inquiry at any of the more fashionable resorts in California anything more definite concerning Pescadero than that it is an "out-of-the-way place, thirty miles from the railway, where folks go sometimes to fish and hunt." That is what was told me upon inquiry at Morterey, and a brief stretch of shingle, of a character common to almost all beaches that are neither sand nor rock, was pointed out to us by our loquacious informant as being "just like tother Pescadero pebble beach."

The visitor here has his choice of two houses of entertainment—the Swanton House and the Pescadoro Hotel. The former has half a dozen or more tasteful four and six roomed cottages, embowered in roses, adjoining and connected with it, and with one another, by a vine-shaded plazza that fronts on a picturesque garden. Here flowers bloom the year round. Christmas I plucked over thirty varieties. And here, in midwinter, I found the delicate, fragrant narcissus alongside the sturdy chrysauthemom, both in bloom-spring and autumn met on common group Hack bire is not exorbitant. It costs only to

five cents to ride to the beach, a distance of three

miles by the road. The footpath over the hills is a mile shorter, and for the able pedestrian is a pleasant faunt, first along a good wagon road for a mile, between towering encalyptus trees, with their spicy prefume, then over the grassy hill, across a stretch of breezy upland flecked with gleaming California poppies and other wild flowers. plateau slopes to the arenaceous bluff, which verges on the shore, and at the base of which the waves-always mountain-high on this "pacific" ocean-break with thunderous force. The attrition of the water has worn the rocks along the shore into fantastic and curious shapes, among which the fertile imagination may find likeness to anything in the earth or under it. A intie in lineal extent embraces the several beaches, characterized as "Pebble," "Agate" and "Carnelian." The first and most interesting of the three is about one-eighth of a mile long, almost orescent shaped, with curious rock masses macking either extremity. Carnelian Beach is to the south of Pebble Beach; Agate Beach is to the north ward. The Coast Survey pronounces the pebble beach at Pescadero unique; without counterpart on the Pacific and Atlantic coast lines. Its distinguishing feature is the mass of highly polished stifeious stones, ranging in size from a pinhead to a filbert. A few are larger, but the finest pebbles are, with rare exceptions, small. At certain seasons, when the surf heaviest, the pebbles are intermixed with fine gravel and sand; while every receding tide leaves the beach in different shape from what it was at the flood. Here the industrious collector may find topas, carnellan, onyx, chalcedony, turquoise, agate and jasper pebbles, some so perfect in form that it is difficult to believe that the lapidary's wheel has not had some what to do with their fashioning. Many of the opalescent pebbles are very beautiful, and many of the topas-hued stones, as well as the carnellans, are worthy a setting in ring or brooch. The polished crystals of pellucid quarts are like drops of clearest water and glitter in the sunlight like diamonds. The carnellans are of all tints—from deep crimson, to palest pink. The agates are of every color and combi nation; the moss agates are especially attractive. The finest atones, however, and of course the rarest, are so perfect in form and hue that the lapidary's ark is not required to add anything to their beauty. But the chief curiosity of the beach is the "water-drop," which is found mostly on the agate beach. This is a chalce dony pebble, more or less translucent, containing in central cavity a drop of water.

The pebbles are not the only attraction of the beach at Pescadero. At low tide, when wide stretches of the outlying reef are exposed, the lover of marine zoology may find the rainbow-tinted abslone shells, the "owl" limpet, the "sca-cradle," gigantic sea-urchins, and other curious and beautiful univalves. The flowerwho is exempt from import duties, is free from all taxaiions.

Mr. Valentine recited numerous interesting facts about Honduras, its advances during the last ten years, its schools, newspapers, telegraphs, mail connections, which may be of interest at another time. He said in closing that Honduras, while it had vast territories favorable to farming and cattle-raising, was essentially a mining country, which offered special inducements to investors and practical minors, with none of the drawbacks usually found in new fields.

DUCHESS AND COMMUNIST.

A TRUE ROMANCE OF BOULANGER'S CAM-

Mass., is only about one-fifth of a mile long, while this beach of sonorous sand is fully a mile and a half in extent.

The season when San Franciscans patronize Pescadero opens in May and closes in November. But cadero opens in May and closes in November. But the season of real enjoyment for the lover of nature the season of real enjoyment for the lover of nature the season of real enjoyment for the lover of nature the season of real enjoyment for the lover of nature the season of real enjoyment for the lover of nature in the season of real enjoyment for the lover of nature in December. But and far flash pear, to field, forest and garden. Dust and fog disappear, and the sunshine has the arder of an Eastern July. The winter temperature is 60 degrees. The mean similar to that of flar Harbor in June. The mean similar to that of flar Harbor in June. The mean similar to that of flar Harbor in June. The mean of 52 degrees, while July, and mean of 52 degrees, while July, and mean of 52 degrees, while July, and mean of 52 degrees. With occasional exceptions the same kind of grees. With occasional exceptions the same kind of grees. With occasional exceptions the same kind of clothing may be worn the year round.

Land here is comparatively cheap. The distance from Land here is comparatively cheap. The distance from the oreliway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, prevented a real estate the railway has, as yet, preven

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS FOR 24 HOURS. WASHINSTON, March 10,-8 p. m.-For Maine, New-Hamp, hire and Vermont, fair, preceded by light snow in Vermont

ey, Eastern New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair; sta-tonary temperature, followed Monday afternoon by slightly

For Delaware and Maryland, light anow followed by fair: slightly warmer.

For Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, fair warmer, except stationary temperature on the coast and in Florida.

For Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eisstern Toxas,

For Alabama, Mississippi, Louiniana and Enstern Texas, fair, followed in Eastern Texas by light rains; stationary tem-perature on the Gull, wormer in the interior. For Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, fair; warmer. For Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Indians, fair;

warmer. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York and Ohio, mow, followed in Ohio by fair; warmer,
For Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, fair; warmer, followed in Western Minnesota by slightly cooler.
For Indicts fair, cooler.

For Dakota, fair ; cooler, For Iowa and Nebruska, fair, followed in Western Nebruska

TM HOUMS: Mersing. Sight. 1984667891011 In the diagram a continuous line shows the baromoter suctuations yesterday, as observed at the United States signal Sorvice station at this offer. The dashes indicate emperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Building.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

rangerature noted at Perry's Passmacy, sun Suitang.

Trigural Office, March 11.—1 a. m.—The slight reinforcement to last work's cool wave followed rapidly to the Atlantic scaboard yesterday, while west of the Mississippi the temperature rose. Except for a mere trace of storm here and there are weather provalled east of the Booky menticina. In town, fair weather was the rule, with occasional cloudiness. The temperature ranged between 20° and 30°, the average (31.4°) being 2° lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 14° lower than on Satunlay.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be all weather, slowly moderating.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

SEEKING A REMEDY FOR THE EVIL GROWTH OF YEARS.

A GENERATION EDUCATED TO STUFF BALLOT BOXES AND INTIMIDATE VOTERS.

Washington, March 0.—" The proposed investigation election last April in Louisiana by a Sens washington, March 9.—"The proposed investigation of the election last April in Louisiana by a Senatorial committee will, in view of the election of General Harrison and a Repebblican majority in both house of Congress, he productive of good results." So said an intelligent and representative Southerner boday. "The Southern people," he continued, "have been united in the past, but such is not now the case. There are many dissatisfied ones, and they are restless and ready for revolt. It is mainfained that there is no 'Southern question' nor 'Northern question.' and that General Harrison, therefore, can have no distinctive 'Southern policy.' However that may be, there is certainly a Southern situation, one that is not denied now, although it has been in the past. The burden of the Southern song just how is, that while the voting is not as absolutely free from any suspicion of fraid as if properly should be, the 'peculiar conditions' prevailing in the South made it necessary that something be done to place the control of affairs in the lands of the intelligence and ability of that action. It is broadly given out that this condition must continue, and that the negro shall not ent any important figure in the political affairs of the South. It is considered—since the election of General Harrison—desirable that there should be something done to aliminate the negro from politics; just what, is the question. A number of newspapers, and gentlemen through the newspapers, have lamented the existing situation, and some have newspapers, and gentlemen through the newspapers, have lamented the existing situation, and some have bewalled the condition of the white man in the South claiming that he is not free to vote as he ples is forced by circumstances to ally himself with the

Democratic party in order to prevent negro supremacy.

"It may be noted that these lamontations have artisen since the election of General Harrison. Before that event there was a screne satisfaction that is now lacking. There was not that widespread longing for the doing of something that now pervades the Southern atmosphere. There was rather the impudent air of what are you going to do about it? Whareas, at present, there is the greatest anxiety that something be done about it, provided that something keep in the hands of the whites. The negro probi burning question. The Southern whites invist that the solving of this problem shall be left to them, that they are better able to cope with it than any one else, and that they understand the situation. This is true. They are better able to solve the problem and fully understand the situation; not the situation as given out to the general public, but as it really exists, without the remance and coloring with which it has been the custom to adorn it. The Republican party, having obtained control in full, it is incomprehensible to the South that it will not take every advantage of this control. In their own affairs, politically, they are so accustomed to taking everything that victory makes it possible to obtain, they naturally feel assured that the Republican parry will do likewise, and the South will be shorn of its political strength. Instead of the old tales of the negro voting the Democratic ticket, you now hear that they are, practically, solidly Republican. The solemn denial that the negro vote was appressed is replaced by the lament that the stability of affairs requires that suppression. But the story of how the disappearance of the negro Republican vote was accomplished and maintained is discreetly not related. It is a long story and a sad one. It is a story of outrage and frand; outrage of necessity, for frand alone accustomed to taking everything that victory makes rage and fraud; outrage of necessity, for fraud alone could not succeed. The negro has plenty of sense. politics as he loves life, and where he don't take a hand in polities, it is simply from foar. That he has good grounds for his fear, is shown in the history of the ransition of the Southern States from the Republican to the Democratic column.

"The more suppression of the negro vote was suffi-cient. In many sections of the South, the negroes greatly outnumbered the whites and the representation that such a section would have in a State or district convention would be so small as to be of no portance. Hence it became necessary, not only to that no Republican votes were cast, but that all votes possible were cast for the Democrats; and it came to pass that well up to the full votes Democratic ticket. The matter culminated in Louisiana last April by the preposterous majority for the Democratic State ticket at 83,000. In many parishes, as counties are called in Louisiana, the Re-

publican candidate for Governor, H. C. Warmeth, not allowed a solitary vote. So wholesale was election was a buriesque, yet the Democratic can didate for Governor, Francis F. Nicholis, calmly accepted the result, and was duly installed as Governon "Occasionally a white man becomes dissatisfied to such an extent as to revolt. He becomes, in the case an Independent usually. Rarely does he gover to the Republicans. That involves too mue. He can, as an Independent, get back into the foliater. As a Republican, he cannot. By becoming a Republican he located the second of th

later. As a Bopublican, he cannot. By becoming a Republican he looses all local influences. No longer can he hope for any political position. His political career is closed, except in the cities and large towns, where outrage and intimidation cannot prevail. But cities and large towns are scattering in the South, and the vote of the country districts prevails over that of the towns. To an Independent, the same forcible logic is applied as to Republicanism, intimidation, and, if necessary, a sheigum.

"What can be the end of such a situation? The Southern people have been pursuing these methods for twenty years. Those who are new young mea have been educated to believe that it is a proper, and even a meritorious thing to stuff or substitute a ballot-box. Their minds have been inflamed with stories of what may be expected from negro supremney, and with the danger there is of such supremacy. Is it more than natural that they should countersance what they are taught to believe necessary for the protection of the white man of the South? This is the Southern situation, and many Southern men are anxiously seeking a remedy."

NOT MUCH OF A DOG TO LOOK AT.

HIS MASTER DISGUISED HIMSELF BY TAKING A BATH-A TRAMP'S COMPANION.

"Why don't I enter him in the dog-show?" said the tramp, kicking a hungry-looking mongrel cur that watched him with an intelligent eye and tried to lick his hand; "because they ain't givin' no primes for intelligence; on'y fer good looks, and that ain't Scap's strong point. Is it, you bruie!" he added sharply.

The writer was in doubt whether this query had been addressed to him or not until he saw the dog fairly grovel in the dirt at his master's savage tone.

"Here!" said the tramp, fishing from out his rags a cracker of the free-lunch counter variety and holding it out to the dog. Snap approached with one croon the cracker and the other on his master's too. What was left of his tall stood up hopefully. The tramp put the cracker in his own mouth. Down went the tall between Snap's legs. The tramp his off half the cracker and held out the rest to the dog. Up went the tall again. Getting the morsel at last, Snap swallowed it at one gulp without a wink, and wagged his tail frantically.

wagged his tail frantically.

"Told you notice the tail!" said the tramp. "He taiks with it. It's a short one, but it's gabby. He's

a stump-orator.
"Where did I get him?" Up the State, 'bout a stump-orator.

"Where did I get him?" Up the State, 'bout a year gone. I was on the tramp and come to a farm-house. The woman give me a meal if I'd take the dog away and drown it. I et the dinner, took the dog out in a flat-bottomed boat on the river, throw him over in the middle of the stream, and as he rose to the surface I struck him on the head with an car, intending to stun him. I didn't hit him square though and fell in myself, and was just about a goner whon darned if the brute didn't push the car over to ma and help me ashore. We got out on the other side, and ho's stuck to me ever since.

"He's saved my bones many a ibne, too, when I'm drunk. 'How's that!' Why, whenever I fall he throws himself under me and I come dawn on him with a thump that makes his eyes buige out. But he saves me from the stones. Oh you needn't laugh. It's the truth I'm tellin' you. He's got more sense than most men if he is a mongrei.

me from the stones. On you seeme than most truth I'm tellin' you. He's got more seeme than most men if he is a mongrel.

"I fooled him once though," said the tramp with a laugh, "and I fooled myself at the same time. Last spring when the sun was gettin' real warm, I got a queer lide that I'd like a bath, as I was lyin' by a nice little pond. So I stripped and pied up my clother on the high bank. Snap had run off in the woods, but he came back after I had been in the woods, but he came back after I had been in the woods, but he came back after I had been in the woods, but he came back after I had been in the word and I stayed in a good while. When I bame out I don't think I ever was so clean since the lime my mother used to wash me. I went up to my clother and Shap began to growl. I swore at hin and tried to pick them say, but he bit at me as swage that I had to retreat. I was so dean that I caldn't make the dog recognise me without my old dids on. There was not a stone to be found. Finally got hold of a hig sitch and we started in to have affect for he clothers. He's not a hig dog, you see, and naver was half fed, so me and the stell was low to the life of the Gothers. He's not a hig dog, you see, and naver was half fed, so me and the stell was low in the Gothers. He's not a hig dog, you see, and naver was half fed, so me and the stell was too mustic. It was a week he's released preself up and he knowed site, he was the stellers looked for in hour countries.